(b) Permissible limits, technically termed as Maximum Residues Limits, have been fixed for a total of 31 pesticides under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954.

(c) As per the information received from the States, a few States namely Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh have analysed food samples for pesticides residues. The details are given below:

Name of State/U.T.	Yearwise No. of samples analysed		
	1985	1986	1987
Gujarat . .	—	24	26
Andhra Pradesh	8	75	28
Chandigarh .	—	—	278

None of the samples showed the presence of pesticides residues in food samples. In view of this position the question of taking action under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act does not arise. The State Governments have been requested from time to time to equip the State Food Laboratories for analysis of food samples for pesticides residues.

Financial assistance for cycle track net-work in Pune

4126. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had recently received any request for financial assistance for Cycle Track network project for Pune city from the Government of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what is the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) In May, 1984, Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) received a proposal for financing the Cycle Track network project for Pune city from Pune Municipal Corporation.

(b) HUDCO has sanctioned this project in December, 1984 for a project cost of Rs. 5.22 crores involving HUDCO's loan assistance of Rs. 2.55 crores (50 per cent of the project cost). A loan amount of Rs. 55 lakhs has already been released to the Corporation towards first and second instalment based on the progress achieved for the quarter ending March, 1987. This scheme has been identified under IYSH (1987) programme.

Funds for poverty alleviation

4127. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to check leakage of funds for poverty alleviation and self-employment generation programmes and frustration of Government policies by corrupt people at different levels; and

(b) what role is envisaged for voluntary organisations and public men in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are the major anti-poverty programmes. The State Government have been advised to set up 'Vigilance Cells' attached to each district Rural Development Agency (DRDA) in the State and to make the Collectors report to the State Head-quarter|Central Government every month about the nature of complaint and action taken thereon. In addition it has also been suggesed to have separate Vigilance Cells at the State Headquarters. The Vigilance Cells could undertake surprise checks on their own and also on receipt of any complaint. The flying squads could also test check the inquiry conducted by the Grievances Cells of the DRDAs. Under IRDP, bonds are to be filled up separately for subsidy and loan

component. In the event of misutilisation of funds by the beneficiary, action is taken for recovery of the funds.

(b) Local MPs, MLAs, officials and representatives of the SCs|STs and Women are members of the Governing Body of DRDA. DRDAs are overall incharge of planning, implementation monitoring and evaluation of the programmes in the district. Active participation of the local people in the implementation of the programme starts with the procedures for identification of IRDP beneficiaries in the open Gram Sabha. Further, it has been advised to set up Beneficiaries Advisory Committees at Block Level and Sub Committees at Panchayat Level. These Committees discuss the programme procedures and arrangements in the light of experiences of the Beneficiaries. Voluntary Organisation are also involved in the organisation of groups of IRDP beneficiaries to make them aware of their rights and duties.

Funds to NCCF

4128. SHRI RAM AWADESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by Government to NCCF during the Cooperative Year 1986-87;

(b) whether NCCF's Sales Turnover and Profits during the Cooperative year 1986-87 have shown any improvements over the previous year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the factors and officers responsible therefor,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) During the year 1986-87 Government of India provided a share capital assistance of Rs. 20 lakhs and a subsidy of Rs. 25 lakhs for the Consultancy & Promotional Cell.

(b) to (d) During the year 1986-87 as per provisional figures, the loss of National Cooperative Consumers Federation was brought down to Rs. 2.52 crores from Rs. 2.71 crores during the previous year. However, there was a decline in the sales turnover during 1986-87 due to reduced allocation of controlled cloth to NCCF and a decline in the imported sugar business.

Additional funds for fulfilling target of Sixth Plan for providing drinking water to villages

4129. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 2,27,000 villages without water in the country;

(b) what was the target during the Sixth Plan, and Seventh Plan;

(c) whether any additional allocation of funds would be made available to fulfil the target of the Sixth Plan; and

(d) what are the details thereof,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) As on 1-4-1985 there were 2,27,000 problem villages in the country without safe drinking water facilities.

(b) At the commencement of the Sixth Five Year Plan as on 1-4-1980 there were 2,30,784 problem villages out of which 1,92,024 were provided with safe drinking water facilities. 38,748 villages spilled over to the Seventh Plan. The target during the Seventh Plan is to cover 2.27 lakh problem villages including the spill over problem villages of the Sixth Plan period. 93,598 villages have already been covered with safe drinking water facilities during the first two years of the Seventh Plan.

(c) and (d) The spill over problem villages of the Sixth Plan are likely to be covered by 31st March, 1988. Necessary funds are being provided by the States under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and by the Central Government as